# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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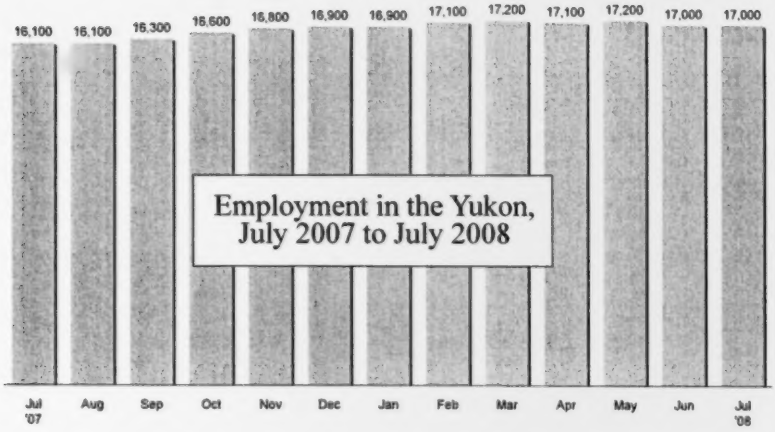
## Yukon Employment
**July 2008**




Yukon's labour force increased by 1,000 from July 2007 (16,900) to July 2008 (17,900). Of the July 2008 figure, 17,000 were employed and 900, or 5.0%, were unemployed. One year ago, in July 2007, there were 16,900 individuals in the labour force of whom 16,100 were employed and 800, or 4.7%, were unemployed.

### July 2008 Employment at a glance:

| | |
|---|---|
| • Labour force: | 17,900 |
| • Employment: | 17,000 |
| • Unemployment: | 900 |
| • Unemployment rate: | 5.0% |
| *-Last month* | *5.0%* |
| *-One year ago* | *4.7%* |

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**PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures.** All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

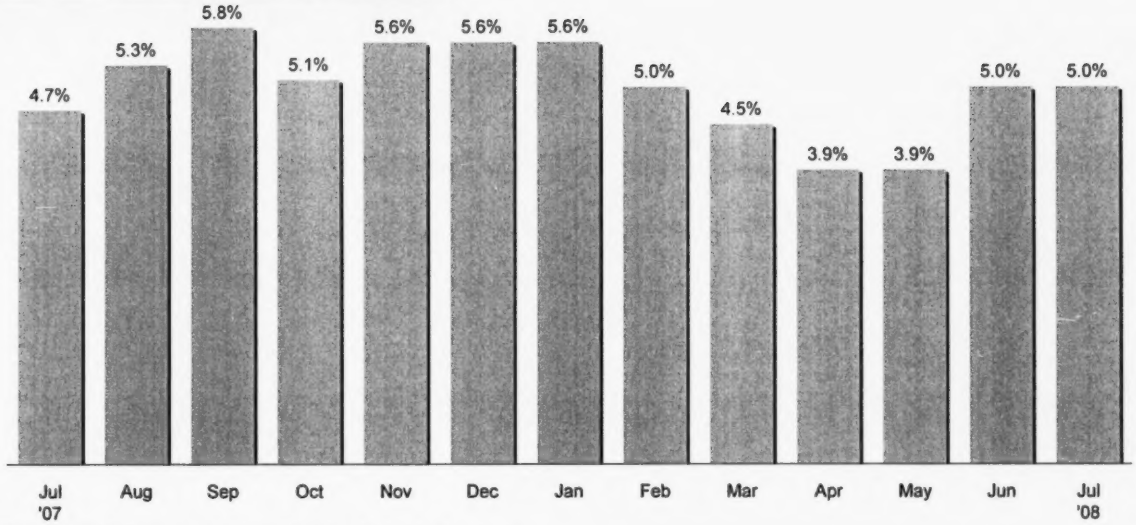
### Figures From Across Canada—July 2008

| | Number Employed | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Yukon** | **17,000** | **900** | **5.0%** |
| Canada | 17,084,200 | 1,105,200 | 6.1% |
| Newfoundland & Labrador | 219,300 | 33,700 | 13.3% |
| P.E.I. | 69,800 | 8,300 | 10.6% |
| Nova Scotia | 455,600 | 32,800 | 6.7% |
| New Brunswick | 364,900 | 35,400 | 8.8% |
| Quebec | 3,855,300 | 309,200 | 7.4% |
| Ontario | 6,668,800 | 455,900 | 6.4% |
| Manitoba | 609,600 | 23,800 | 3.8% |
| Saskatchewan | 505,400 | 23,500 | 4.4% |
| Alberta | 2,010,900 | 75,100 | 3.6% |
| B.C. | 2,324,600 | 107,500 | 4.4% |

This table shows that Yukon ranks fifth in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (5.0%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.6%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (13.3%) was highest.

**Note:** The NWT's unemployment rate of 7.9% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 13.6% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and are therefore not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. Like the Yukon figures, they are also three-month moving averages and are therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

## Yukon's Unemployment Rate




The unemployment rate remained relatively low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

| | | Percentage points* |
|---|---|---|
| 2008 | • June to July | 0.0 |
| | • May to June | 1.1 |
| | • April to May | 0.0 |
| | • March to April | -0.6 |
| | • February to March | -0.5 |
| 2007 | • January to February | -0.6 |
| | • Dec. '07 to Jan. '08 | 0.0 |
| | • November to December | 0.0 |
| | • October to November | 0.5 |
| | • September to October | -0.7 |
| | • August to September | 0.5 |
| | • July to August | 0.6 |
| | • June to July | -0.6 |

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

## What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

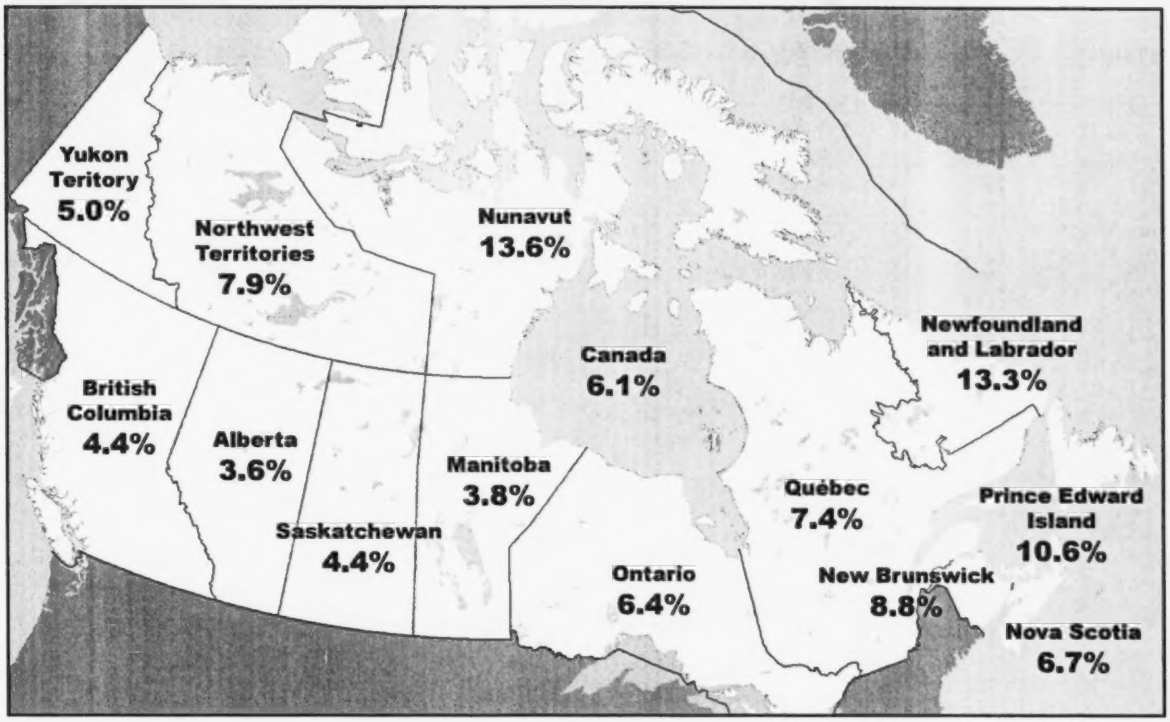
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), has undergone survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 14 years the average unemployment rate for July has been 9.5%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between June and July in previous years, since 1995 the rate has fallen 6 times, risen 6 times and stayed the same twice.

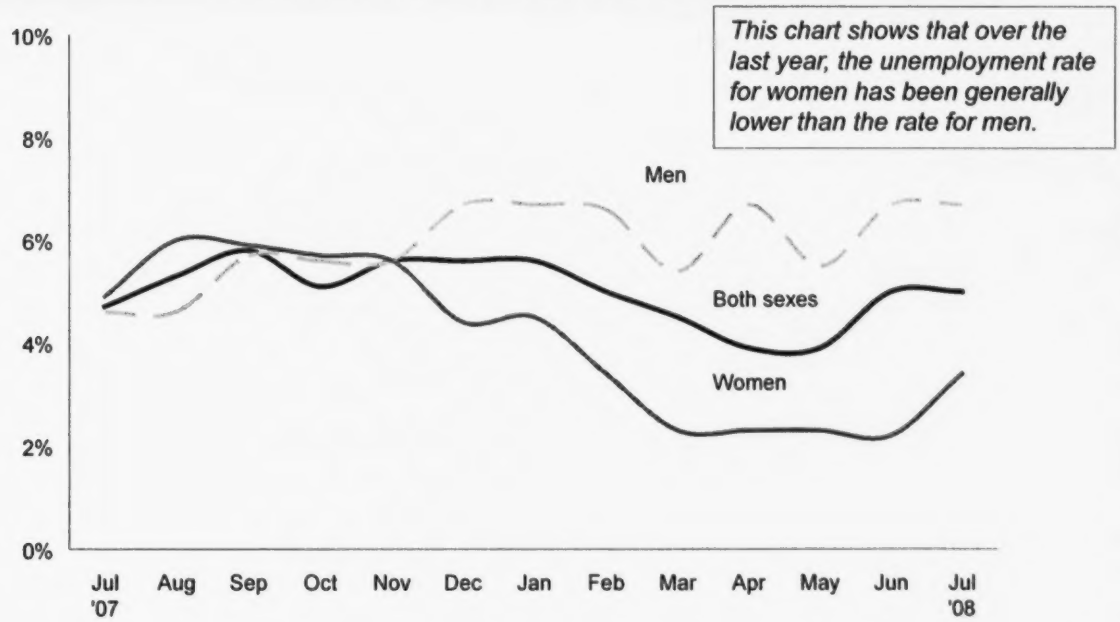
| | June | July | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% |
| 2007 | 5.3% | 4.7% | -0.6% |
| 2006 | 5.0% | 5.5% | 0.5% |
| 2005 | 6.0% | 5.0% | -1.0% |
| 2004 | 6.6% | 7.2% | 0.6% |
| 2003 | 11.2% | 10.7% | -0.5% |
| 2002 | 10.0% | 10.1% | 0.1% |
| 2001 | 14.2% | 13.6% | -0.6% |
| 2000 | 11.6% | 12.3% | 0.7% |
| 1999 | 13.9% | 11.6% | -2.3% |
| 1998 | 14.4% | 13.1% | -1.3% |
| 1997 | 13.6% | 13.6% | 0.0% |
| 1996 | 9.1% | 9.2% | 0.1% |
| 1995 | 10.4% | 11.4% | 1.0% |
| **Average 1995 to 2008** | **9.7%** | **9.5%** | **-0.2%** |

## *Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — July 2008*




**Note:** The unemployment rates for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are NOT seasonally adjusted.

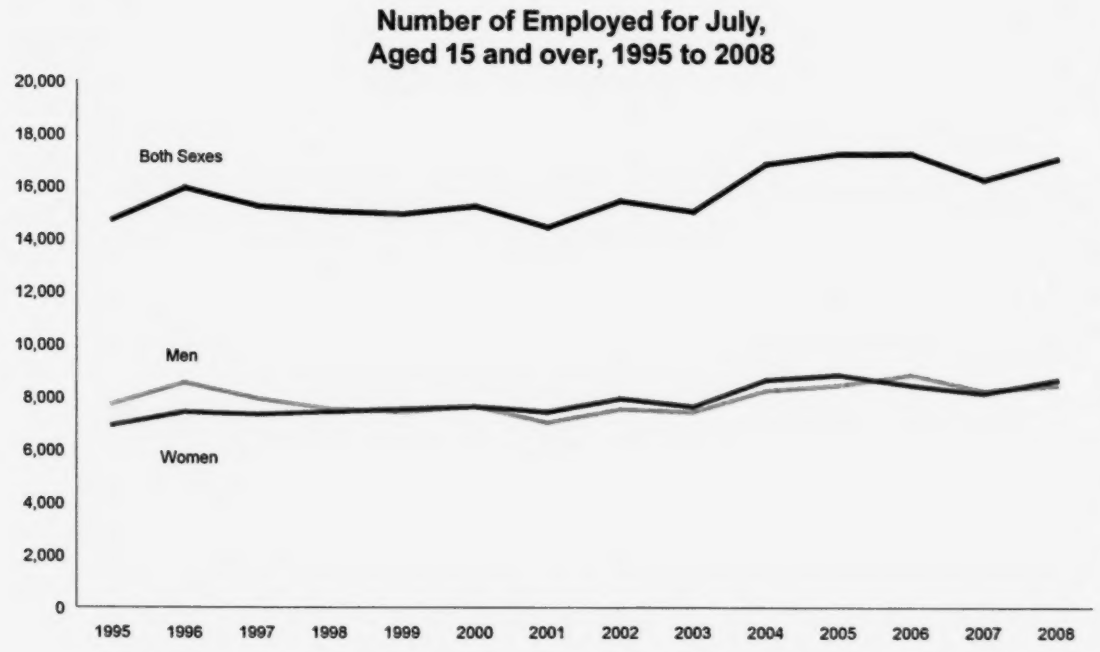
## *Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over*



## *Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .*

| | | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2008 | Jul | 17,900 | 9,000 | 8,900 | 17,000 | 8,400 | 8,600 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| | Jun | 17,900 | 9,000 | 8,900 | 17,000 | 8,400 | 8,600 | 900 | 600 | 200 |
| | May | 17,900 | 9,100 | 8,800 | 17,200 | 8,500 | 8,600 | 700 | 500 | 200 |
| | Apr | 17,900 | 9,000 | 8,800 | 17,100 | 8,500 | 8,700 | 700 | 600 | 200 |
| | Mar | 17,900 | 9,200 | 8,800 | 17,200 | 8,600 | 8,500 | 800 | 500 | 200 |
| | Feb | 18,000 | 9,100 | 8,900 | 17,100 | 8,500 | 8,600 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| | Jan | 17,800 | 8,900 | 8,900 | 16,900 | 8,300 | 8,600 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| 2007 | Dec | 17,900 | 8,900 | 9,000 | 16,900 | 8,300 | 8,600 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| | Nov | 17,800 | 8,900 | 8,900 | 16,800 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| | Oct | 17,600 | 8,900 | 8,700 | 16,600 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 900 | 500 | 500 |
| | Sep | 17,200 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 16,300 | 8,200 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| | Aug | 17,000 | 8,700 | 8,300 | 16,100 | 8,200 | 7,900 | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| | Jul | 16,900 | 8,700 | 8,200 | 16,100 | 8,300 | 7,800 | 800 | 400 | 400 |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 18,100 | 9,300 | 8,700 | 17,100 | 8,700 | 8,400 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 18,000 | 8,900 | 9,000 | 17,100 | 8,400 | 8,600 | 900 | 500 | 400 |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 18,000 | 8,900 | 9,100 | 16,800 | 8,100 | 8,600 | 1,300 | 800 | 500 |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 16,900 | 8,700 | 8,200 | 15,100 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 1,800 | 1,200 | 600 |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 16,800 | 8,500 | 8,300 | 15,100 | 7,400 | 7,700 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 600 |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 16,900 | 8,600 | 8,200 | 14,600 | 7,100 | 7,500 | 2,300 | 1,500 | 700 |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 17,100 | 8,900 | 8,200 | 15,000 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 2,100 | 1,500 | 600 |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 17,300 | 9,000 | 8,200 | 15,200 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 2,000 | 1,400 | 700 |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 17,500 | 9,300 | 8,200 | 15,200 | 7,700 | 7,500 | 2,300 | 1,600 | 700 |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 17,600 | 9,400 | 8,200 | 15,100 | 7,800 | 7,300 | 2,400 | 1,500 | 900 |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 17,300 | 9,200 | 8,200 | 15,800 | 8,300 | 7,500 | 1,600 | 900 | 700 |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 16,600 | 8,800 | 7,800 | 14,700 | 7,700 | 7,000 | 1,900 | 1,100 | 800 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **17,400** | **8,900** | **8,400** | **15,700** | **7,900** | **7,800** | **1,600** | **1,100** | **600** |

*(r) revised*

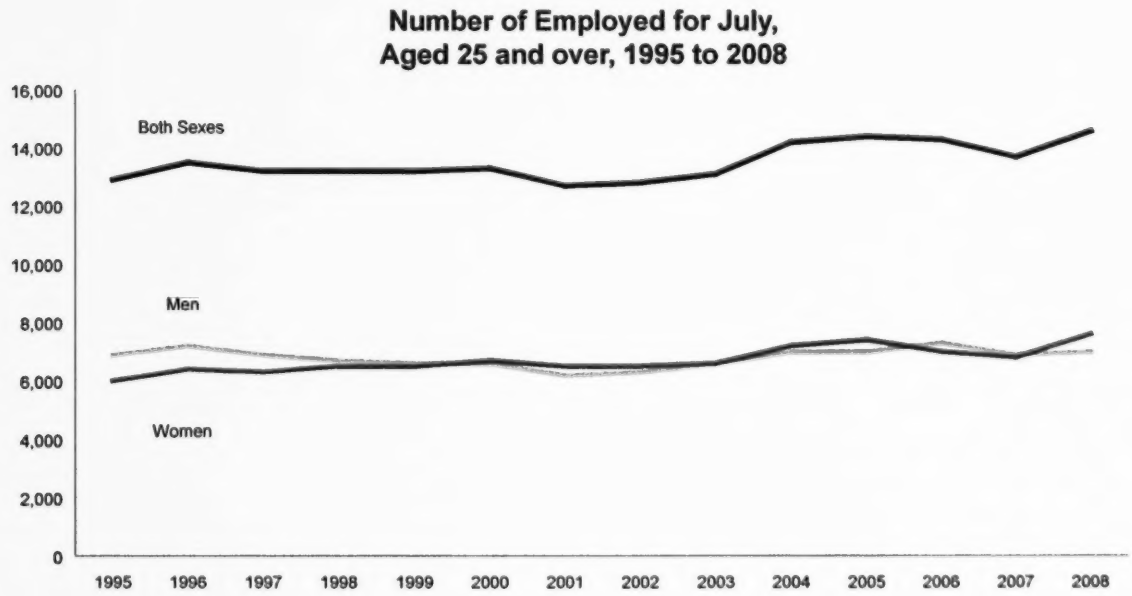


## *Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over*

| | | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2008 | Jul | 15,100 | 7,400 | 7,700 | 14,600 | 7,000 | 7,600 | 500 | 400 | * |
| | Jun | 15,000 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 14,600 | 7,100 | 7,500 | 500 | 400 | * |
| | May | 15,000 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 14,600 | 7,100 | 7,500 | 400 | 300 | * |
| | Apr | 14,900 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 14,600 | 7,100 | 7,400 | 300 | 300 | * |
| | Mar | 14,900 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 14,500 | 7,100 | 7,400 | 400 | 300 | * |
| | Feb | 14,900 | 7,500 | 7,400 | 14,400 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| | Jan | 14,900 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 14,400 | 7,100 | 7,300 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| 2007 | Dec | 15,100 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 14,500 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| | Nov | 14,900 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 14,200 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| | Oct | 14,700 | 7,300 | 7,500 | 14,100 | 7,000 | 7,100 | 600 | 300 | 400 |
| | Sep | 14,400 | 7,100 | 7,300 | 13,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| | Aug | 14,300 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 13,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 500 | 300 | 300 |
| | Jul | 14,200 | 7,200 | 7,000 | 13,700 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 14,800 | 7,600 | 7,300 | 14,300 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 14,800 | 7,300 | 7,500 | 14,400 | 7,000 | 7,400 | 500 | 300 | * |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 15,000 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 14,200 | 7,000 | 7,200 | 900 | 500 | 300 |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 14,300 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 13,100 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 1,100 | 800 | 400 |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 14,000 | 7,100 | 6,900 | 12,800 | 6,300 | 6,500 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 14,300 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 12,700 | 6,200 | 6,500 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 500 |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 14,600 | 7,600 | 7,000 | 13,300 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 300 |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 14,600 | 7,600 | 7,000 | 13,200 | 6,600 | 6,500 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 14,800 | 7,800 | 7,000 | 13,200 | 6,700 | 6,500 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 500 |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 14,900 | 8,000 | 6,900 | 13,200 | 6,900 | 6,300 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 600 |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 14,600 | 7,700 | 6,900 | 13,500 | 7,200 | 6,400 | 1,000 | 600 | 500 |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 14,100 | 7,600 | 6,500 | 12,900 | 6,900 | 6,000 | 1,200 | 700 | 400 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **14,600** | **7,500** | **7,100** | **13,500** | **6,800** | **6,700** | **1,100** | **700** | **400** |

*(r) revised*

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).*



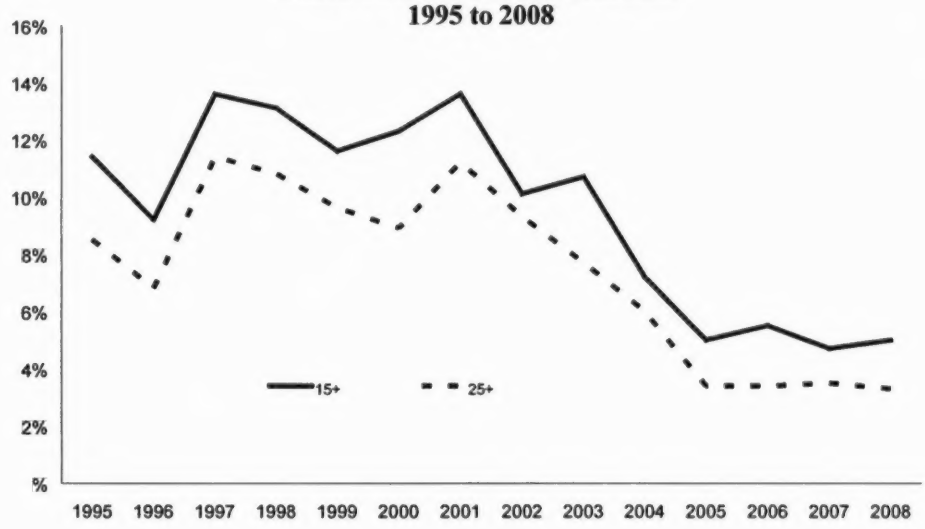
## Yukon's Unemployment Rate

| | | 15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%) | | | 25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Men | Women | Both Sexes | Men | Women |
| 2008 | Jul | 5.0 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.4 | * |
| | Jun | 5.0 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 5.4 | * |
| | May | 3.9 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | * |
| | Apr | 3.9 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 4.1 | * |
| | Mar | 4.5 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | * |
| | Feb | 5.0 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| | Jan | 5.6 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| 2007 | Dec | 5.6 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| | Nov | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| | Oct | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| | Sep | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| | Aug | 5.3 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| | Jul | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 5.5 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.1 | * |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 7.2 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 4.0 |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 10.7 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 5.7 |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 10.1 | 12.9 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 5.8 |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 13.6 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 7.1 |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 12.3 | 16.9 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 4.3 |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 11.6 | 15.6 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 7.1 |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 13.1 | 17.2 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 7.1 |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 13.6 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 8.7 |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 9.2 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 11.4 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 6.2 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **9.5** | **11.8** | **7.1** | **7.4** | **9.6** | **5.7** |

*(r) revised*

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).*

**Yukon's July Unemployment Rate**
**1995 to 2008**



## Yukon's Employment - *seasonally unadjusted figures*

**A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"**

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

## Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

| | | Labour Force | Employed | Unemployed | Not in Labour Force | Unemployment Rate | Participation Rate | Employme Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | % | | |
| 2008 | Jul | 18,400 | 17,500 | 800 | 5,400 | 4.3 | 77.6 | 73.8 |
| | Jun | 17,900 | 17,100 | 900 | 5,700 | 5.0 | 75.5 | 72.2 |
| | May | 17,600 | 16,900 | 700 | 6,000 | 4.0 | 74.6 | 71.6 |
| | Apr | 17,500 | 16,700 | 800 | 6,100 | 4.6 | 74.2 | 70.8 |
| | Mar | 17,500 | 16,700 | 800 | 6,000 | 4.6 | 74.5 | 71.1 |
| | Feb | 17,600 | 16,700 | 1,000 | 5,800 | 5.7 | 74.9 | 71.1 |
| | Jan | 17,500 | 16,500 | 1,000 | 6,000 | 5.7 | 74.5 | 70.2 |
| 2007 | Dec | 17,700 | 16,700 | 1,000 | 5,700 | 5.6 | 75.6 | 71.4 |
| | Nov | 17,500 | 16,500 | 1,000 | 5,900 | 5.7 | 74.8 | 70.5 |
| | Oct | 17,600 | 16,800 | 900 | 5,700 | 5.1 | 75.2 | 71.8 |
| | Sep | 17,700 | 16,800 | 900 | 5,700 | 5.1 | 75.6 | 71.8 |
| | Aug | 17,800 | 16,900 | 800 | 5,600 | 4.5 | 76.4 | 72.5 |
| | Jul | 17,500 | 16,800 | 700 | 5,800 | 4.0 | 75.1 | 72.1 |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 18,800 | 17,800 | 900 | 4,800 | 4.8 | 80.0 | 75.7 |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 18,600 | 17,700 | 800 | 4,900 | 4.3 | 79.1 | 75.3 |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 18,600 | 17,400 | 1,200 | 4,700 | 6.5 | 79.5 | 74.4 |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 17,400 | 15,700 | 1,700 | 5,300 | 9.8 | 76.7 | 69.2 |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 17,300 | 15,600 | 1,700 | 4,600 | 9.8 | 79.0 | 71.2 |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 17,400 | 15,200 | 2,200 | 4,300 | 12.6 | 80.2 | 70.0 |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 17,700 | 15,700 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 11.3 | 81.6 | 72.4 |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 18,000 | 16,000 | 1,900 | 3,800 | 10.6 | 82.6 | 73.4 |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 18,200 | 15,900 | 2,200 | 3,700 | 12.1 | 83.1 | 72.6 |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 18,300 | 15,900 | 2,400 | 3,900 | 13.1 | 82.4 | 71.6 |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 18,100 | 16,600 | 1,500 | 3,500 | 8.3 | 83.8 | 76.9 |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 17,300 | 15,400 | 1,900 | 3,500 | 11.0 | 83.2 | 74.0 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **18,000** | **16,400** | **1,600** | **4,400** | **8.8** | **80.3** | **73.0** |

***Note:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

## *Full-time and Part-time Employment*

| | | Total Employed | Full-time | % of all employed | Part-time | % of all employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | Jul | 17,500 | 15,100 | 86.3% | 2,400 | 13.7% |
| | Jun | 17,100 | 14,300 | 83.6% | 2,800 | 16.4% |
| | May | 16,900 | 14,000 | 82.8% | 2,900 | 17.2% |
| | Apr | 16,700 | 13,800 | 82.6% | 2,900 | 17.4% |
| | Mar | 16,700 | 13,800 | 82.6% | 2,900 | 17.4% |
| | Feb | 16,700 | 13,900 | 83.2% | 2,700 | 16.2% |
| | Jan | 16,500 | 13,700 | 83.0% | 2,800 | 17.0% |
| 2007 | Dec | 16,700 | 13,800 | 82.6% | 2,900 | 17.4% |
| | Nov | 16,500 | 13,600 | 82.4% | 2,900 | 17.6% |
| | Oct | 16,800 | 14,300 | 85.1% | 2,500 | 14.9% |
| | Sep | 16,800 | 14,700 | 87.5% | 2,100 | 12.5% |
| | Aug | 16,900 | 15,000 | 88.8% | 2,000 | 11.8% |
| | Jul | 16,800 | 14,500 | 86.3% | 2,300 | 13.7% |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 17,800 | 15,800 | 88.8% | 2,000 | 11.2% |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 17,700 | 15,400 | 87.0% | 2,300 | 13.0% |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 17,400 | 15,000 | 86.2% | 2,500 | 14.4% |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 15,700 | 13,400 | 85.4% | 2,300 | 14.6% |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 15,600 | 13,200 | 84.6% | 2,500 | 16.0% |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 15,200 | 12,600 | 82.9% | 2,600 | 17.1% |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 15,700 | 13,000 | 82.8% | 2,700 | 17.2% |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 16,000 | 13,600 | 85.0% | 2,400 | 15.0% |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 15,900 | 13,700 | 86.2% | 2,200 | 13.8% |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 15,900 | 13,200 | 83.0% | 2,600 | 16.4% |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 16,600 | 14,500 | 87.3% | 2,100 | 12.7% |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 15,400 | 13,500 | 87.7% | 1,900 | 12.3% |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **16,400** | **14,000** | **85.4%** | **2,300** | **14.6%** |

## *Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries*

| | | Total Employed | Goods-Producing Industries | Service-Producing Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | Jul | 17,500 | 3,100 | 14,500 |
| | Jun | 17,100 | 3,000 | 14,000 |
| | May | 16,900 | 2,900 | 14,000 |
| | Apr | 16,700 | 3,000 | 13,700 |
| | Mar | 16,700 | 3,000 | 13,700 |
| | Feb | 16,700 | 3,200 | 13,400 |
| | Jan | 16,500 | 3,200 | 13,300 |
| 2007 | Dec | 16,700 | 3,100 | 13,600 |
| | Nov | 16,500 | 3,000 | 13,600 |
| | Oct | 16,800 | 2,900 | 13,800 |
| | Sep | 16,800 | 2,800 | 14,000 |
| | Aug | 16,900 | 2,800 | 14,100 |
| | Jul | 16,800 | 2,600 | 14,200 |

| | | Total Employed | Goods-Producing Industries | Service-Producing Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | (r) Jul | 17,800 | 2,200 | 15,700 |
| 2005 | (r) Jul | 17,700 | 2,300 | 15,400 |
| 2004 | (r) Jul | 17,400 | 2,000 | 15,400 |
| 2003 | (r) Jul | 15,700 | 1,900 | 13,800 |
| 2002 | (r) Jul | 15,600 | 2,200 | 13,500 |
| 2001 | (r) Jul | 15,200 | 2,000 | 13,300 |
| 2000 | (r) Jul | 15,700 | 2,300 | 13,400 |
| 1999 | (r) Jul | 16,000 | 1,900 | 14,100 |
| 1998 | (r) Jul | 15,900 | 2,200 | 13,700 |
| 1997 | (r) Jul | 15,900 | 2,700 | 13,200 |
| 1996 | (r) Jul | 16,600 | 2,900 | 13,700 |
| 1995 | (r) Jul | 15,400 | 2,400 | 13,000 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **16,400** | **2,300** | **14,100** |

## Public and Private Sector Employment

| | | Total Employed | Public Sector* | Private Sector | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Employees | Employees | Self-Employed | Total Private Sector |
| 2008 | Jul | 17,500 | 6,800 | 8,400 | 2,400 | 10,800 |
| | Jun | 17,100 | 6,800 | 7,900 | 2,400 | 10,300 |
| | May | 16,900 | 6,500 | 7,800 | 2,700 | 10,500 |
| | Apr | 16,700 | 6,300 | 7,800 | 2,600 | 10,400 |
| | Mar | 16,700 | 6,200 | 8,000 | 2,600 | 10,600 |
| | Feb | 16,700 | 6,300 | 7,900 | 2,500 | 10,400 |
| | Jan | 16,500 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| 2007 | Dec | 16,700 | 6,500 | 7,900 | 2,400 | 10,300 |
| | Nov | 16,500 | 6,300 | 7,800 | 2,500 | 10,300 |
| | Oct | 16,800 | 6,400 | 7,900 | 2,500 | 10,400 |
| | Sep | 16,800 | 6,500 | 7,600 | 2,600 | 10,200 |
| | Aug | 16,900 | 6,500 | 7,800 | 2,600 | 10,400 |
| | Jul | 16,800 | 6,500 | 7,600 | 2,700 | 10,300 |
| 2006 | Jul (r) | 17,800 | 6,800 | 8,300 | 2,700 | 11,000 |
| 2005 | Jul (r) | 17,700 | 6,900 | 7,800 | 3,000 | 10,800 |
| 2004 | Jul (r) | 17,400 | 6,400 | 8,300 | 2,800 | 11,100 |
| 2003 | Jul (r) | 15,700 | 6,000 | 7,100 | 2,700 | 9,800 |
| 2002 | Jul (r) | 15,600 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 2,600 | 9,600 |
| 2001 | Jul (r) | 15,200 | 6,500 | 6,000 | 2,800 | 8,800 |
| 2000 | Jul (r) | 15,700 | 6,300 | 6,200 | 3,200 | 9,400 |
| 1999 | Jul (r) | 16,000 | 6,400 | 6,500 | 3,200 | 9,700 |
| 1998 | Jul (r) | 15,900 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 2,400 | 9,400 |
| 1997 | Jul (r) | 15,900 | 5,600 | 8,000 | 2,400 | 10,400 |
| 1996 | Jul (r) | 16,600 | 5,600 | 8,400 | 2,600 | 11,000 |
| 1995 | Jul (r) | 15,400 | 5,500 | 7,200 | 2,700 | 9,900 |
| **Average Jul 1995 to 2008** | | **16,400** | **6,300** | **7,400** | **2,700** | **10,100** |

** Includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment.*

## Labour Force

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| 2008 | Jul | 18,400 | 3,100 | 15,200 | 9,400 | 7,500 | 9,000 | 7,700 |
| | Jun | 17,900 | 2,900 | 15,100 | 9,100 | 7,500 | 8,800 | 7,600 |
| | May | 17,600 | 2,800 | 14,900 | 9,000 | 7,400 | 8,700 | 7,500 |
| | Apr | 17,500 | 2,800 | 14,700 | 8,800 | 7,300 | 8,700 | 7,400 |
| | Mar | 17,500 | 2,800 | 14,700 | 8,900 | 7,200 | 8,600 | 7,400 |
| | Feb | 17,600 | 2,900 | 14,800 | 8,800 | 7,300 | 8,800 | 7,400 |
| | Jan | 17,500 | 2,700 | 14,800 | 8,700 | 7,300 | 8,800 | 7,500 |
| 2007 | Dec | 17,700 | 2,600 | 15,100 | 8,800 | 7,500 | 8,900 | 7,600 |
| | Nov | 17,500 | 2,700 | 14,800 | 8,800 | 7,400 | 8,700 | 7,400 |
| | Oct | 17,600 | 2,900 | 14,800 | 9,000 | 7,300 | 8,700 | 7,400 |
| | Sep | 17,700 | 3,200 | 14,500 | 9,100 | 7,200 | 8,600 | 7,300 |
| | Aug | 17,800 | 3,300 | 14,500 | 9,100 | 7,300 | 8,600 | 7,200 |
| | Jul | 17,500 | 3,200 | 14,300 | 9,100 | 7,300 | 8,400 | 7,100 |

| % Change July 2007 to July 2008 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 5.1% |
| 15-24 | -3.1% |
| 25+ | 6.3% |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 3.3% |
| 25+ | 2.7% |
| Women | |
| 15+ | 7.1% |
| 25+ | 8.5% |

## Employed

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| 2008 | Jul | 17,500 | 2,800 | 14,800 | 8,800 | 7,200 | 8,700 | 7,600 |
| | Jun | 17,100 | 2,500 | 14,600 | 8,400 | 7,100 | 8,600 | 7,500 |
| | May | 16,900 | 2,400 | 14,500 | 8,400 | 7,000 | 8,500 | 7,400 |
| | Apr | 16,700 | 2,400 | 14,400 | 8,200 | 7,000 | 8,500 | 7,400 |
| | Mar | 16,700 | 2,500 | 14,200 | 8,300 | 6,900 | 8,400 | 7,300 |
| | Feb | 16,700 | 2,400 | 14,200 | 8,200 | 7,000 | 8,500 | 7,300 |
| | Jan | 16,500 | 2,200 | 14,300 | 8,000 | 6,900 | 8,500 | 7,300 |
| 2007 | Dec | 16,700 | 2,200 | 14,500 | 8,200 | 7,200 | 8,500 | 7,300 |
| | Nov | 16,500 | 2,300 | 14,200 | 8,300 | 7,100 | 8,200 | 7,100 |
| | Oct | 16,800 | 2,600 | 14,200 | 8,600 | 7,100 | 8,200 | 7,100 |
| | Sep | 16,800 | 2,800 | 14,000 | 8,700 | 7,000 | 8,100 | 7,000 |
| | Aug | 16,900 | 2,900 | 14,100 | 8,800 | 7,100 | 8,200 | 7,000 |
| | Jul | 16,800 | 2,900 | 13,900 | 8,800 | 7,100 | 8,000 | 6,800 |

| % Change July 2007 to July 2008 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 4.2% |
| 15-24 | -3.4% |
| 25+ | 6.5% |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 0.0% |
| 25+ | 1.4% |
| Women | |
| 15+ | 8.8% |
| 25+ | 11.8% |

## Participation Rate

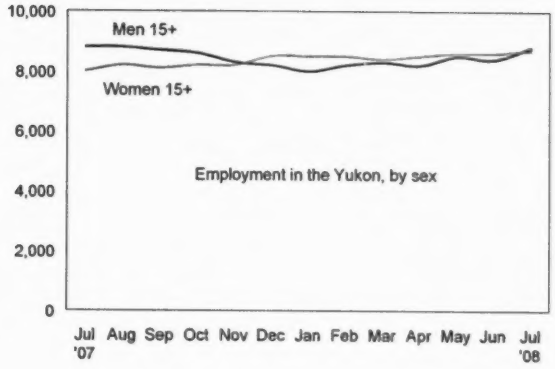
| Change (% points) July 2007 to July 2008 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 2.5 |
| 15-24 | -2.3 |
| 25+ | 3.1 |
| Men | |
| 15+ | 1.2 |
| 25+ | 0.4 |
| Women | |
| 15+ | 3.2 |
| 25+ | 4.6 |

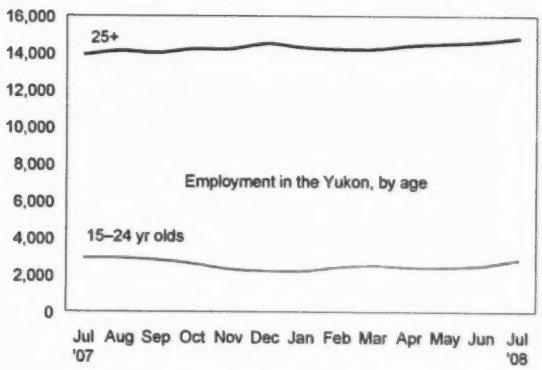
| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| | | ---------- | % | ---------- | ---------- | % | ---------- | |
| 2008 | Jul | 77.6 | 72.1 | 78.4 | 79.0 | 78.1 | 75.6 | 78.6 |
| | Jun | 75.5 | 67.4 | 78.2 | 77.1 | 78.9 | 74.6 | 77.6 |
| | May | 74.6 | 65.1 | 77.2 | 76.3 | 77.9 | 73.7 | 76.5 |
| | Apr | 74.2 | 65.1 | 76.6 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 73.7 | 76.3 |
| | Mar | 74.5 | 65.1 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 72.9 | 76.3 |
| | Feb | 74.9 | 67.4 | 77.1 | 75.2 | 77.7 | 75.2 | 76.3 |
| | Jan | 74.5 | 62.8 | 77.5 | 74.4 | 77.7 | 75.2 | 77.3 |
| 2007 | Dec | 75.6 | 60.5 | 79.1 | 75.2 | 79.8 | 76.1 | 78.4 |
| | Nov | 74.8 | 62.8 | 77.5 | 75.2 | 78.7 | 74.4 | 76.3 |
| | Oct | 75.2 | 67.4 | 77.5 | 76.9 | 77.7 | 74.4 | 76.3 |
| | Sep | 75.6 | 74.4 | 76.3 | 77.8 | 76.6 | 73.5 | 76.0 |
| | Aug | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.3 | 77.8 | 77.7 | 74.1 | 75.0 |
| | Jul | 75.1 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 77.8 | 77.7 | 72.4 | 74.0 |

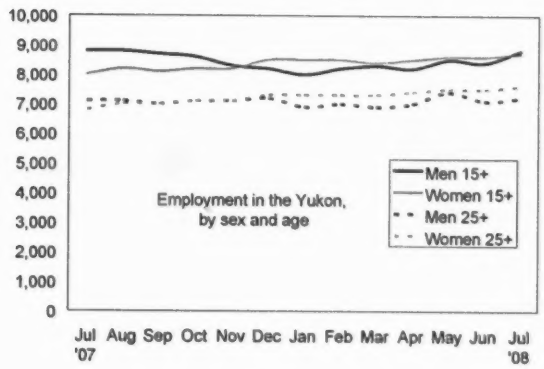
## Employment Rate

| | | By age | | | By sex & age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men | | Women | |
| | | 15+ | 15–24 | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ | 15+ | 25+ |
| | | ---------- | % | ---------- | ---------- | % | ---------- | |
| 2008 | Jul | 73.8 | 65.1 | 76.3 | 73.9 | 75.0 | 73.1 | 77.6 |
| | Jun | 72.2 | 58.1 | 75.6 | 71.2 | 74.7 | 72.9 | 76.5 |
| | May | 71.6 | 55.8 | 75.1 | 71.2 | 73.7 | 72.0 | 75.5 |
| | Apr | 70.8 | 55.8 | 75.0 | 69.5 | 73.7 | 72.0 | 76.3 |
| | Mar | 71.1 | 58.1 | 74.0 | 70.3 | 72.6 | 71.2 | 75.3 |
| | Feb | 71.1 | 55.8 | 74.0 | 70.1 | 74.5 | 72.6 | 75.3 |
| | Jan | 70.2 | 51.2 | 74.9 | 68.4 | 73.4 | 72.6 | 75.3 |
| 2007 | Dec | 71.4 | 51.2 | 75.9 | 70.1 | 76.6 | 72.6 | 75.3 |
| | Nov | 70.5 | 53.5 | 74.3 | 70.9 | 75.5 | 70.1 | 73.2 |
| | Oct | 71.8 | 60.5 | 74.3 | 73.5 | 75.5 | 70.1 | 73.2 |
| | Sep | 71.8 | 65.1 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 69.2 | 72.9 |
| | Aug | 72.5 | 67.4 | 74.2 | 75.2 | 75.5 | 70.7 | 72.9 |
| | Jul | 72.1 | 67.4 | 73.2 | 75.2 | 75.5 | 69.0 | 70.8 |

| Change (% points) July 2007 to July 2008 | |
|---|---|
| Both | |
| 15+ | 1.7 |
| 15-24 | -2.3 |
| 25+ | 3.1 |
| Men | |
| 15+ | -1.3 |
| 25+ | -0.5 |
| Women | |
| 15+ | 4.1 |
| 25+ | 6.8 |




## Where the numbers come from

*Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:*

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

*Individuals are counted as unemployed if:*

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

*If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.*

*The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.*

*The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.*

*The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.*

*In the Yukon, the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.*

*As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.*

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons, in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

## *Definitions:*

1. **Employment**
   *Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.*

2. **Employment rate**
   *Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   *Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).*

4. **Labour force**
   *The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.*

5. **Not in the labour force**
   *Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.*

6. **Participation rate**
   *The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

7. **Reference Week**
   *The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.*

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   *Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.*

9. **Self-employed**
   *There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.*

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    *Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.*

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    *All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2008 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.*

12. **Unemployment**
    *Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.*

13. **Unemployment rate**
    *The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.*

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Yukon
Executive Council Office
**Bureau of Statistics**

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